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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	USSR (Uzbek SSR)	REPORT	
SUBJECT	1. Information on the City of Tashkent 2. Tashkent - Begovat Road 3. Tashkent-Chardara Air Route	DATE DISTR.	8 April 1960
		NO. PAGES	2
		REFERENCES	
DATE OF INFO.			
PLACE & DATE ACQ.			

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

reports on Tashkent

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- a. The Tashkent Gas Appliances Plant.
- b. Uzbek Agricultural Machinery Construction Plant in Tashkent (Uzbekselmash).
- c. Production of Aerial bombs or Artillery shell casings at the Uzbek Agricultural Machinery Construction Plant in Tashkent.
- d. The Tashavtomash Plant (Tashkent Automotive Plant).
- e. The Tashkent Agricultural Machinery Building Plant (Tashselmash).
- f. Tashkent Textile Combine.
- g. Reopening of Lakokrasochnyy Zavod (Varnish and Paint Plant) in Tashkent.
- h. Construction of communications institute in Tashkent.
- i. Possible laboratory in Tashkent.
- j. Gasoline and oil storage area in Tashkent.
- k. UNR No. 971 in Tashkent. This was an organization to provide construction workers and supplies to construction enterprises in Tashkent.
- l. Tashkent Power Plant Construction Administration. (Tashenergostroy).
- m. Various construction organizations in Tashkent.
- n. Water and sewage systems in Tashkent.

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- o. Prevalence of cancer and trichinosis in Tashkent.
- p. New civilian air route between Tashkent, Uzbek SSR, and Chardara, Kazakh SSR, via Chdnay and Ilich.
- q. The Tashkent-Begovat Road.

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Attachment A

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stoves were completed they were stored in front of Assembly Shop No. 1 (shown as Point No. 2 on attached sketch). When 20 gas stoves or 20 refrigerators had accumulated, a plant truck transported them to the railway station where the packing and crating was done.

4. [] the steel used in this plant was supplied by the Regovat Metallurgical Plant in Regovat (U 40-36, E 79-01), Uzbek SSR. The metal used in the forge shop (shown as Point No. 9 on attached sketch) [] was brought to the shop by the plant's trucks. Steel shortages occurred every year and in 1958 the plant was without steel for half a month and on another occasion for ten days. At least once or twice a year there would be a power failure at the plant, which usually lasted one or two days. 25X1

Labor Forces:

5. This plant employed a total of about 530 people. Of this number 100 to 120 were administrative employees, the majority of them being women. [] there were twelve Greeks who worked at the Plant. 25X1

Administrative Procedures:

6. The plant had a blackboard next to its main entrance on which vacancies were posted. Anyone looking for a job had to go to the Personnel Office and present his passport and his labor book (trudovaya knizhka). Both documents were checked and the prospective employee was issued a pass for entering the plant's premises. Here he had to present himself to the foreman in charge, who did the actual hiring. The foreman then informed the Personnel Office to put the worker on the payroll and to send him to a hospital (not specified) for a medical checkup. Two days later the prospective employee could start working. Since this plant was always short of help the hiring procedures were quite lax. Many workers were hired without a labor book and in such cases a labor book was issued as a matter of course. No worker was hired in whose labor book Paragraph 47 was mentioned. Due to the very poor working conditions which existed the plant was always handicapped by a labor shortage. During the months of April, May and June of 1959 the plant was understaffed about 15%. In the forge shop alone there were 20 workers absent. Such labor shortages had occurred each year from 1951 to 1959.
7. The responsibility for firing an employee was left up to the shop chief, and this happened rather frequently. The three chief reasons were drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and talking back to the foreman. In the first two cases the worker was sent to the Personnel Office at once, where he received his papers with a notation thereon that he was fired. In other cases a worker who had been fired received payment for twelve days work in advance.
8. The plant worked one shift from 0800 to 1700 with the hours remaining the same for both summer and winter. The worker's time was checked by the time-keeper (tabel'shchitsa) in each shop in a most simple manner. At the beginning of each day the timekeeper [] made a superficial check merely to determine if each worker was at his assigned working area. Hardly anyone was ever reprimanded for being late for work and even if any worker was late more than three times, he was not reprimanded. 25X1

Wages:

9. Workers were paid on a piecework basis. [] a worker of the fourth category (razryad) received 600 rubles per month, fifth category received 800 rubles per month and a sixth category worker received 1,000 rubles per month. Deductions made [] were only 10% for income tax and a month's salary each year for the government loan. [] the highest-paid workers were the cutting machine 25X1

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Attachment A to

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operators, who received 1,500 rubles per month, and the lowest-paid workers were the cleaning women, who received 350 rubles per month. [] the majority of workers received about 800 rubles per month. The tenth of each month was payday, and on the 25th of each month the advance pay was made. Sometimes the plant was up to three and four months in arrears with the pay. In 1959 the workers did not receive their salaries for three months. During the last ten days of each month all workers had to perform overtime, for which no special compensation was received. Before each Soviet holiday bonuses were issued amounting to 50 - 100 rubles for workers, 200 rubles for foremen and 500 rubles for shop chiefs. Only the checkers received their clothing from the plant.

Leave:

10. Leave was granted according to the individual's working conditions. For instance, a worker who performed so called "cold work" received twelve days leave a year while a worker who performed "hot work" received twenty-four days leave per year. The designations "cold" and "hot" applied to the temperatures of the respective shops. The yearly leave schedule was worked out by each shop chief and final arrangements were made by contacting the Personnel Office and the Bookkeeping Department. Following this, the leave was granted through a plant order. A foreman could give permission to a worker to take his leave and at the same time he could continue working. In these cases the worker received double salary. [] most of the workers did this, []

25X1

Security:

11. The fire brigade and the guards at this plant were a combined force; there were six men and one chief. Each of these men was very old and unfit for any other type of work. They wore plain civilian clothing and carried single-barrel shot-guns; their salary was 500 rubles per month. The only two places that were guarded at all times were the front entrance and the garage. All the guards could be bribed easily and many things were carried out by the workers []

A driver

once stole an entire truckload of lumber and sold it [] Anyone entering the plant's premises was required to show either a temporary or regular pass. Temporary passes were issued to newly hired workers for the first two weeks at the plant or to various visitors for the duration of their visit. After the two weeks passed, the new worker received a permanent pass from the Personnel Office. As to the permanent workers, their passes were renewed yearly.

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Safety:

12. The administration of the plant showed very little concern for the personal safety of the workers. Some instructions had been read to them concerning prevention of accidents and a few of the moving parts of machinery were covered by protective devices but in spite of this there was a high accident rate. In 1959 two workers in the blacksmith shop had their fingers on one hand smashed in a press and in 1958 this also happened to another worker. There were no washrooms for the workers; instead, the workers used the water of the Salair irrigation ditch for washing purposes. At no time [] were there any Civ-25X1 Defense instructions given.

Personalities:

13. [] following personalities at this plant:

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Mesnikov (fnu) - Plant Director. []

Vrasov (fnu) - Chief Engineer, a Russian, []

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attachment A to

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

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Berezkin, Grigory - [redacted] Chief of the Forge Shop.

25X1

Kharlamov, Ivan Ivanovich - [redacted] Foreman of the Forge Shop. [redacted]

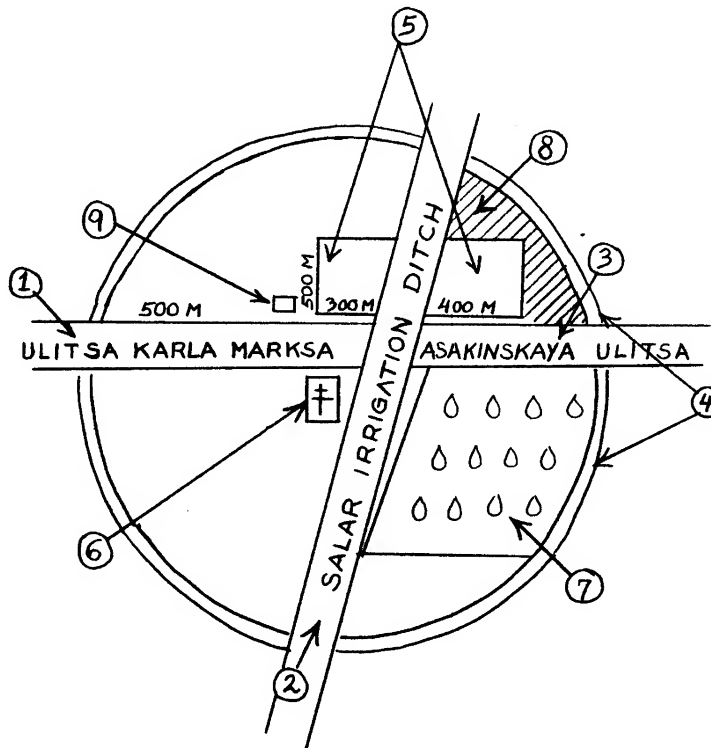
11. Following are the annotated sketches of: 1. Location Sketch of Plant Area;
2. Site Layout of Plant.

Both are [redacted] sketches [redacted] not drawn to scale.

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Sketch No. 1

25X1

Location Sketch of the Tashgazoaparat Plant and surrounding areaLegend

1. Street - ulitsa Karla Marksa, asphalted, 6-7 meters wide with sidewalks on both sides.
2. Irrigation Ditch (aryk) Salar - about 100 meters wide. It divides the plant's area into two parts.
3. Street - Asakinskaya ulitsa, asphalted, 6-7 meters wide. This is the continuation of ulitsa Karla Marksa across the Salar.
4. Street - Zhukovskaya ulitsa, asphalted, 6-7 meters wide. It forms a circle, half of it north of Karla Marksa ulitsa and half south, divided into two parts by the ditch Salar.
5. Plant - Tashgazoaparat located on 79 ulitsa Karla Marksa about 500 meters east of the intersection of ulitsa Karla Marksa and ulitsa Zhukovskaya.
6. Church - former Catholic Church which is now being used as a wine cellar.
7. Park - Telman Park
8. Zoo - Zoological garden of Tashkent which surrounds the plant on two sides.
9. Store - where employees of the Tashgazoaparat purchase food.

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Attachment A To

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

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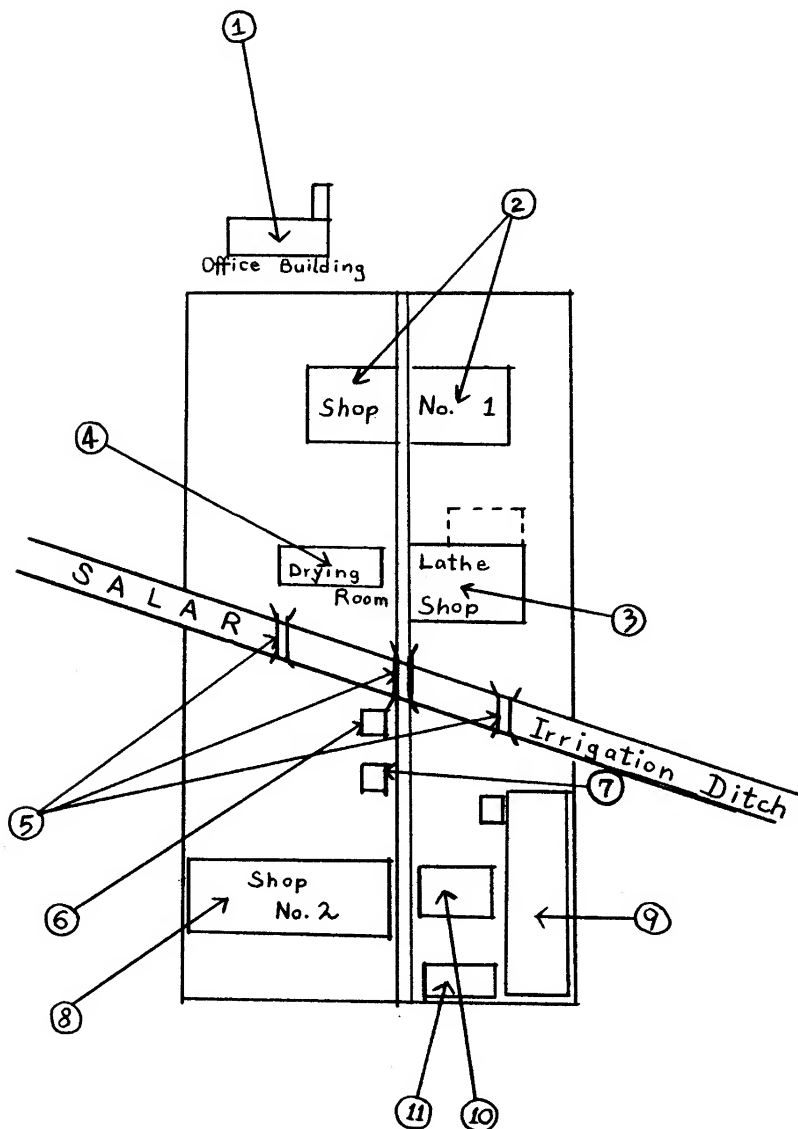
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Sketch No. 2.Site Layout of the Tashgazoaparar Plant

This is ☐ sketch
and not drawn to scale

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Attachment 26

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Legend to Sketch No. 2Site Layout of Tashgazoaparat Plant

1. Office Building - two-story brick building with a flat metal roof about twelve by five meters in size with an annex about six by five meters in size. Located on the first floor were the Chief Engineer's office and his secretary's office; Personnel Office; Director's office and the Cashier's office where employees received their salaries. On the second floor the bookkeeping department was located where twenty women were employed; also the technical office in which four technicians worked.
2. Assembly Shop No. 1 - consisted of two brick buildings of equal size, approximately twenty by forty meters with flat metal roofs. The refrigerators and gas stoves were assembled here. This shop had four long tables (two in each building) , and at each table there were ten workers. Helpers placed the spare parts on the tables for the assembly worker to use. When a worker finished his portion of work he passed the assembled piece to the next man. In this way each refrigerator or stove went along the entire length of the table until it was completed. The final work was done on the floor because the nearly finished items were too heavy to push along the table. Each building had one foreman with about fifty workers.
3. Lathe Shop - a one-story building with a flat metal roof. This shop had fifteen lathes, three of which were used to cut and bend refrigerator pipes. This shop had thirty workers and two foremen.
4. Drying Room - formerly used to dry lumber used in making carts and buggies 25X1
5. Three Wooden Bridges - crossing the Salar irrigation ditch. Only the middle one of the three was used by vehicles as the other two were very narrow and unsuited for cars.
6. Fire house - - equipped with two or three portable water pumps and hoses which were used to draw water from the Salar ditch and adequate to reach any spot on the premises.
7. Messhall - one-story brick building with a flat metal roof, about thirty by fifty meters. The messhall was open only at lunchtime during the hours 1200 to 1300 and served 25X1
25X1 sub-standard food. The prices for a 25X1 meal were rather high, for instance, a lunch consisting of three courses was twelve rubles; a portion of lamb was five rubles. Fifty people could be accommodated at one time; it had self service.
8. Assembly Shop No. 2 - a one-story brick building erected in 1953. The same type of assembling was done here as in Shop No. 1 above. There were 30 men working in this shop with three foremen.
9. Forge Shop - an open area without walls but with a metal roof covering. A wooden fence between the so-called building and the Salar ditch protected the workers from very strong winds. This shop produced harrows as a finished product as well as spare parts for gas stoves and refrigerators. It had six 70-ton presses, eight 120-ton presses, six 170-ton presses and two 50-ton powered metal cutting shears. Finished products were taken by a checker and stored in a small annex.

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Attachment A-6

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Parts that had to be covered with white enamel were taken to another plant (name unknown) in Tashkent for this work and later returned to the assembly shops to be used. This enameling procedure lasted about two weeks. There were sixty workers in this shop with twelve administrative and supervisory types.

10. Junk heap of scrap metal

11. Garage - the plant had twelve Zis trucks. The director had a Moskvich. Three mechanics performed the maintenance and repair of these vehicles. There was a gas pump next to the garage.

Comments:

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4. Paragraph 47 is a section of the previous Soviet Criminal Code covering misdemeanors.

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attachment B to

COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR)

REPORT

 SUBJECT **Uzbek Agricultural Machinery Construction
Plant in Tashkent (Uzbekselmash)**

DATE DISTR.

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Uzbekselmash, until July 1958, was engaged exclusively in the production of cotton sowing machines, from their smallest component parts to their complete assembly. 2

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2. The cotton sowing machine was a large mechanical unit, about two meters wide and about one and a half meters high. It had six seeding outlets. With the exception of some parts which were made of aluminum, the entire machine was made of iron. The fully assembled machines were painted light blue or green.
3. Uzbekselmash was supplied regularly, by rail, with raw iron blocks, sheets and wires of various sizes, as well as with raw aluminum for the production of the machines. Uzbekselmash was supplied with electricity by high tension power lines. There was a large boiler room supplying the various departments with central heating and the shops with steam pressure.

25X1

Labor Force

4. The number of employees at Uzbekselmash began to decrease in 1955. During July 1958 the labor force consisted of 5,000 - 6,000 employees, of whom about one third were women. Most of the latter worked on the preparation of molds for

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cast iron machine parts. There were two shifts of eight hours each - from 0800 to 1700 and from 1700 to 0200 hours, including one hour meal break.

Pay

5. The employees were classified according to pay categories. The unskilled laborers were in the third category; the highest paid workers were in the sixth category; almost all of these were Soviets. Many of the employees, [redacted] were paid on the norm basis. [redacted] a fourth category worker whose last earnings ranged from 800 to 1,200 rubles per month. On one occasion in 1956 [redacted] workers in the Fifth Shop were paid a bonus of 100 rubles each for high production. 25X1

Administrative Procedures:

6. Job vacancies were usually announced by written notice on the gates of Uzbekselmash or were made known by the employees themselves. [redacted]

The hiring procedure was as follows: the applicant submitted his application personally to the director's office. If the applicant was a qualified worker for any of the vacancies he was hired on the spot. He was taken directly to the photographer for pictures needed for his entrance pass, the pass was prepared the same day, and he was told to report for work the following morning. Promotions depended strictly on the judgment of the shop foremen. 25X1

7. [redacted] If an employee lost his pass, the gate guards notified the particular shop foreman and the employee was permitted to proceed to his shop. Following an explanation to the foreman as to how, when, and where the pass had been lost, steps were taken to issue a new one. The employee was sent to have a new picture taken and he paid five rubles. Later on during the day, a new pass was taken to the employee in his shop. In cases where the pass had been forgotten at home, the employee was not allowed to enter, but was instructed by the guards to return home for it. 25X1
8. Work time was checked at the gate of Uzbekselmash by two gate guards. If the worker reported late for his job, his pass was usually retained by the guards and he was allowed to proceed to his shop. Later, following a reprimand by the shop foreman, the employee received his pass from him. [redacted] 25X1

9. There were times when workers reported to their jobs in drunken condition. After several reprimands for repeated occurrences, the worker was usually fired from his job. Common causes of workers leaving their jobs were dissatisfaction with the low salaries or the heavy work involved. No fines or any other repercussions resulted in such cases.

Safety

10. Uzbekselmash had its own fire brigade, consisting of two mobile water pumps. With the exception of boxes filled with sand and water hoses, the individual shops did not have any other special type of equipment for fire fighting. [redacted]
11. Once a year all workers were given medical checks by a doctor at the first aid office which was next to the Fourth Shop. 25X1

Site Layout

12. See sketch for site layout of Uzbekselmash.

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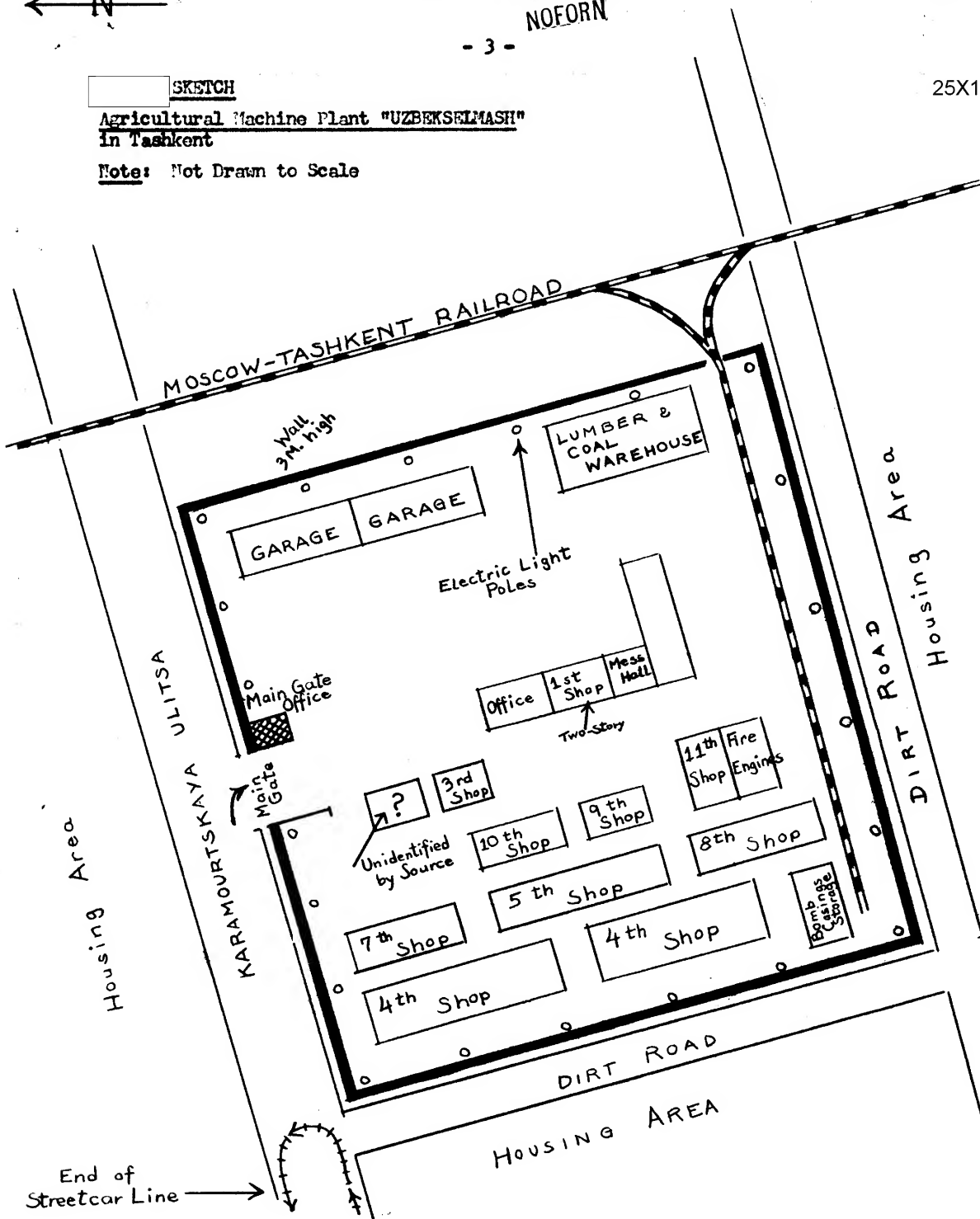
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SKETCH

25X1

Agricultural Machine Plant "UZBEKSELMASH"
in Tashkent

Note: Not Drawn to Scale



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1. Comment: The full official title is "Uzbekselmash, Plant of the Ministry of Automobile, Tractor, and Agricultural Machinery Construction of USSR". 25X1

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2. Comment: that during the latter part of 1953 Uzbekselmash produced bombs or some sort of large sized ammunition shell casings in the Eighth Shop. The production of these bombs or shells was discontinued during the early spring of 1957. 25X1

3.

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attachment C to

COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR)

REPORT

25X1

SUBJECT Production of Aerial Bombs or Artillery
Shell Casings at the Uzbek Agricultural
Machinery Construction Plant in Tashkent

DATE DISTR.

NO. PAGES

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PLACE &
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between 1953 and 1957
some kind of aerial bomb or artillery shell casings were being produced in the
Eighth Shop. [] a stack of bombs or 25X1
artillery shell casings in unfinished stages [] were made of cast steel.

2. [] the Eighth Shop had about 200 workers, many of whom were
Greeks. The work in this shop was very hard and most of the [] workers left 25X1
their jobs in spite of the fact that the minimum wage was about 50 rubles per
day. The shop operated on three shifts: 0800-1600; 1600-2400; 2400-0800 hours.

3. The production of the bombs or shell casings was not kept secret from the workers
of the other shops, nor was the Eighth Shop off-limits to the other employees.
Two or three times [] witnessed the transfer of the bombs or shell casings by
truck from the shop to a separate storage building or to the railroad loading 25X1
platform in the southeastern part of the Uzbeksteel'mash compound.

4. [] the production of the bombs or shell casings had stopped and [] the shop 25X1
was producing various parts of cast steel for cotton cultivation machines.

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attachment D to 25X1

COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT Production Figures of TASHAVTOMASH
for 1958 and 1959.

DATE DISTR.

NO. PAGES

REFERENCES

DATE OF
INFO.
PLACE &
DATE AC

25X1

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

25X1

1. In 1953 the name of the TASHPROTMASH¹ plant in Tashkent was changed to TASHAVTOMASH (Tashkent Automotive Plant) and it became subordinate to the TASHSELMASH (Tashkent Agricultural Machinery Plant) enterprise. Its production changed from tableware (made of aluminum or stainless steel) to the making of spare parts for agricultural machinery.
 2. In spite of the fact that the plant became subordinate to TASHSELMASH, its chief engineer, after 1958, was required to fly to Moscow monthly to report its production figures in relation to the fulfillment of its quota.
 3. For the year 1958 the plant was required to produce 1,600,000 rubles worth of goods. In 1959 the quota was raised to 2,200,000 rubles because the plant had been modernized somewhat during the year.
 4. Except for the years 1952 and 1953 this plant has never met its quota, achieving 88% to 96% of the total requirement.
 5. the 1959 quota could not be met under any circumstances. No explanation was given for this statement. 25X1
1. Comment: The name TASHPROTMASH has not been identified. 25X1

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STATE	ARMY	NAVY	AIR	FBI	AEC						
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COUNTRY	USSR (Uzbek SSR)	REPORT
SUBJECT	The Tashkent Agricultural Machinery Building Plant (Tashselmash)	DATE DISTR.
		NO. PAGES
		REFERENCES
DATE OF INFO.		
PLACE & DATE ACQ.		

25X1

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

The plant was

engaged in the production of cotton harvesting machines. since 1955 the plant had been producing SKHS-1.2 machines, which reportedly were a more advanced and better quality machine than the original SKHS-1.8 model. The plant was constantly supplied by rail with iron plating of varying sizes and shapes, and with square and round steel bars, as well as cord and sand. Steel cutting machines, used for various machine parts, were of Soviet and German make.

2. The plant employed approximately 5,000 workers of whom about 1,500 were women.

25X1

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COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT Tashkent Textile Combine

DATE DISTR.

NO. PAGES

REFERENCES

DATE OF

INFO.

PLACE &

DATE ACQ.

25X1

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

1. The Tashkent Textile Combine (Tashkentskiy Tekstil'nyy Kombinat i/n Stalina) was known [redacted] as the Tekstil'nyy Kombinat or just Tekstil'kombinat. [redacted] The Combine, which 25X1 was concerned with all phases of the textile industry, was located approximately one kilometer south of the Tashkent city limits along the Shota Rustaveli highway (see Sketch A). It was believed that the Combine was built in the 1930's and grew with the increased volume of the cotton crop in the Uzbek SSR.
2. [redacted] it was one 25X1 of the biggest in the USSR, and on many occasions foreign dignitaries visiting the USSR were taken to the Textile Combine. [redacted]
3. The final products of the Textile Combine were cotton and silk materials and thread. The raw cotton and silk was brought into the Combine by rail and truck from all parts of the Uzbek SSR. 25X1
4. The Combine area included plants which produced its chemicals and dyes, machinery and parts, and its own power. Great mounds of coal were always in evidence in the vicinity of the power plant, which had many active chimneys. Throughout the Combine buildings there were installed many steam pipes of all sizes.

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LABOR FORCE:

5. [redacted] the number of workers at the Combine was about 20-25 thousand. [redacted] a large percentage of the workers were women, as in all cotton mills. There were three shifts a day:

1st from 0800 to 1700 hours.
2nd from 1700 to 0100 hours.
3rd from 0100 to 0800 hours.

On Saturdays there was only one shift, from 0800 to 1400 hours. The Combine was closed on Sundays and holidays.

6. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] The Carpentry Shop consisted of 20-30 carpenters, one Soviet supervisor who handled the work orders, and one woman bookkeeper who attended the office details. The carpenters worked only the normal shift from 0800 to 1700 and Saturdays until 1400 hours. In winter the starting time was 0900 hours.

PAY

7. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 5th and 6th were highly qualified carpenters). The wage scale for this category was about 900 to 1000 rubles a month. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] the shop keeper was given a work order from the Combine to make 15 new frames. He estimated their cost with the bookkeeper and submitted the estimate to the Combine office to be approved. The shop chief estimated that [redacted] could make 1 1/2 frames a day at the rate of about 30 rubles a day. The estimate for making doors was three days at 50-70 rubles per door. If [redacted] he could not complete the specified amount of work, he told his chief and the norm was readjusted. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] satisfied to earn a minimum of 900 rubles a month. [redacted] 25X1
8. [redacted] deductions from pay were usually about 70 rubles a month. This included income tax, Red Cross, and several other small deductions [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] Besides these 70 rubles each employee was compelled to sign up for the Government Savings Bonds. The subscription was roughly estimated at one month's earnings a year. A special delegate from the Combine would visit each shop with a ready list of names and earnings figures and he would talk to each individual. No one dared refuse to sign for a subscription. Thereafter the Savings Bonds representative would go around to collect one 12th of the monthly wages. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted]

LEAVE

9. Each employee was entitled to 12 days' paid annual leave. [redacted]
[redacted] Leave pay was figured out on the basis of his average daily wages of the three last months prior to the 12 vacation days. [redacted] 25X1
10. [redacted] 25X1

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25X1

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SECURITY AND SAFETY

11. SECURITY: There was a civilian uniformed guard force at the combine. [redacted]

[redacted] Every employee had to have a Permanent Pass (postoyanny prousk). This was a one-sided ordinary white printed card about 2" by 3" in size containing the employee's serial number, photograph and signature, and the signatures of the Chief of Personnel and Shop Chief. The photograph was taken by the Combine photograph shop, which was located in and was part of the Personnel Department.

25X1

The photograph was retaken and the Permanent Pass re-issued about every two years or whenever necessary. Besides this, an employee had to have a metal disk to enter the Combine. This disk, after being shown and checked to agree with the serial number on the Permanent Pass, was hung in the appropriate board in the passage-way to the Combine. Later it was taken by a special messenger to the appropriate board in the particular shop where it belonged.

25X1

[redacted] If an employee lost or forgot either identification he would be detained, a full report made, and his name entered in a report or log book. The employee had to get a temporary entrance pass and if the lost identification was not recovered, a new one would be issued.

12. Daily upon departure from the Combine, a very close search was conducted of the employees, their clothes, and the things they carried. The purpose of this search was to find out whether the employees were stealing thread, yarn, spools, yarn goods, etc. From time to time there were rumors and at times it was openly announced that a particular individual was caught smuggling and stealing a certain amount of thread or material.

• SAFETY

13. [redacted] shop was not particularly concerned with safety measures since they had no dangerous electrical or steam equipment or even power tools. [redacted] all work [redacted] shop was done exclusively by manual carpentry tools. They had few combustible materials except for the shavings and the wood itself. There were two or three fire extinguishers on the walls which were checked periodically by fire inspectors. The Combine had its own small fire brigade.

25X1

25X1

14. MISCELLANEOUS

TRANSPORTATION: [redacted] transportation routes along Shota Rustaveli (highway):

a. Tram Car, Line #9 went to Chirchik Rail Road Station, north-east of Tashkent. Fare: 10 kopeks.

25X1

b. Tram Car Line #11, went to the old City (Staryi Gorod), the center of town. Fare: 50 kopeks. Southern terminal unknown.

c. Bus #23 went from Siding #54 (raziyezd), about 10-12 kilometers southwest of the Textile Combine to the Excavator Plant, about two kilometers northeast of the Chirchik Railroad Station in the northeast area of Tashkent.

d. Trolley Car #2 went to town. Terminal unknown. At one time, prior to 1954 or 1956 the fare used to be 15 kopeks per station but now it is 50 kopeks flat rate.

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15.

16. PERSONALITIES

25X1

b. Dunaev, fruz: Appointed Director of the Tashkent Textile Combine late in 1958

25X1

17. Description and Site Layout Sketch of the Tashkent Textile Combine and the surrounding area:

a. The Combine was located on the east side of the asphalt highway Shota Rustavelli. the highway to be about five to seven meters wide, large enough for big trucks to pass each other easily. Among the buildings in the area was the Tashkent Palace of Culture (#7 in Sketch) where foreign delegations were always taken, located on the west side of the highway. Also on the west side of the highway, was a large hospital with many departments (#2 in Sketch) which served the medical needs of the Textile Combine personnel. Opposite the hospital was the main and parade gate to the Combine. Through this gate dignitaries and delegations entered to visit the Textile Combine.

25X1

b. A new road, ulitsa Bogdana Khmel'nitskovo, was being completed to skirt the Textile Combine. It began at the Palace of Culture (#7 in Sketch) on Shota Rustavelli, continued between the east wall of the Combine (#1 and #3 in sketch) and the adjacent Carborundum Plant (#9 in Sketch) and, turning right at the southeast corner of the Combine, proceeded between the Combine and the railroad station (#10 in Sketch) and went off to an unknown destination cutting across Shota Rustavelli. This road was being partly paved with large cobble stones and partly packed dirt. no evidence of its being asphalted, even though it already carried a substantial amount of traffic.

25X1

25X1

d. The Textile Combine area was surrounded by four walls.³ At the entrance gate facing ulitsa Bogdana Khmel'nitskogo, there was a guard house where the passes were checked. The Thermal Power Plant (#4 in Sketch) was to the right of the entrance, and the three main buildings were directly ahead (all three designated #14 on Sketch). The latter buildings were large and two storied, partly made of brick; there were many steam pipes on the outside, since the Combine operated on steam. One of the buildings was known as the Weaving Mill (tkatskaya); 3,600 looms were used for fabric making. The second building was the Spinning Mill (priyadilnaya), and the third, was where the fabrics were printed. All the other buildings scattered throughout the premises were shops subsidiary to these main three. On the north side of the Combine area was the Machinery Plant (#3 in sketch) which produced all the machinery needed by the Combine. New construction was going on in the southwest corner of the area in the form of several medium sized buildings. (#15 in Sketch).

25X1

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25X1

e. Throughout the Combine area were roads, walks, shady trees with benches and small fountains. There were several mess halls, rooms where employees could eat lunch and drink hot tea, or read during breaks.

25X1

1. Comment: Some materials made at the Combine, particularly silk, were very expensive on the Soviet market and highly valued for ladies' dresses. They were no difficult to steal.

25X1

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**Sketch of
Tashkent Textile Combine**

City Limits of Tashkent

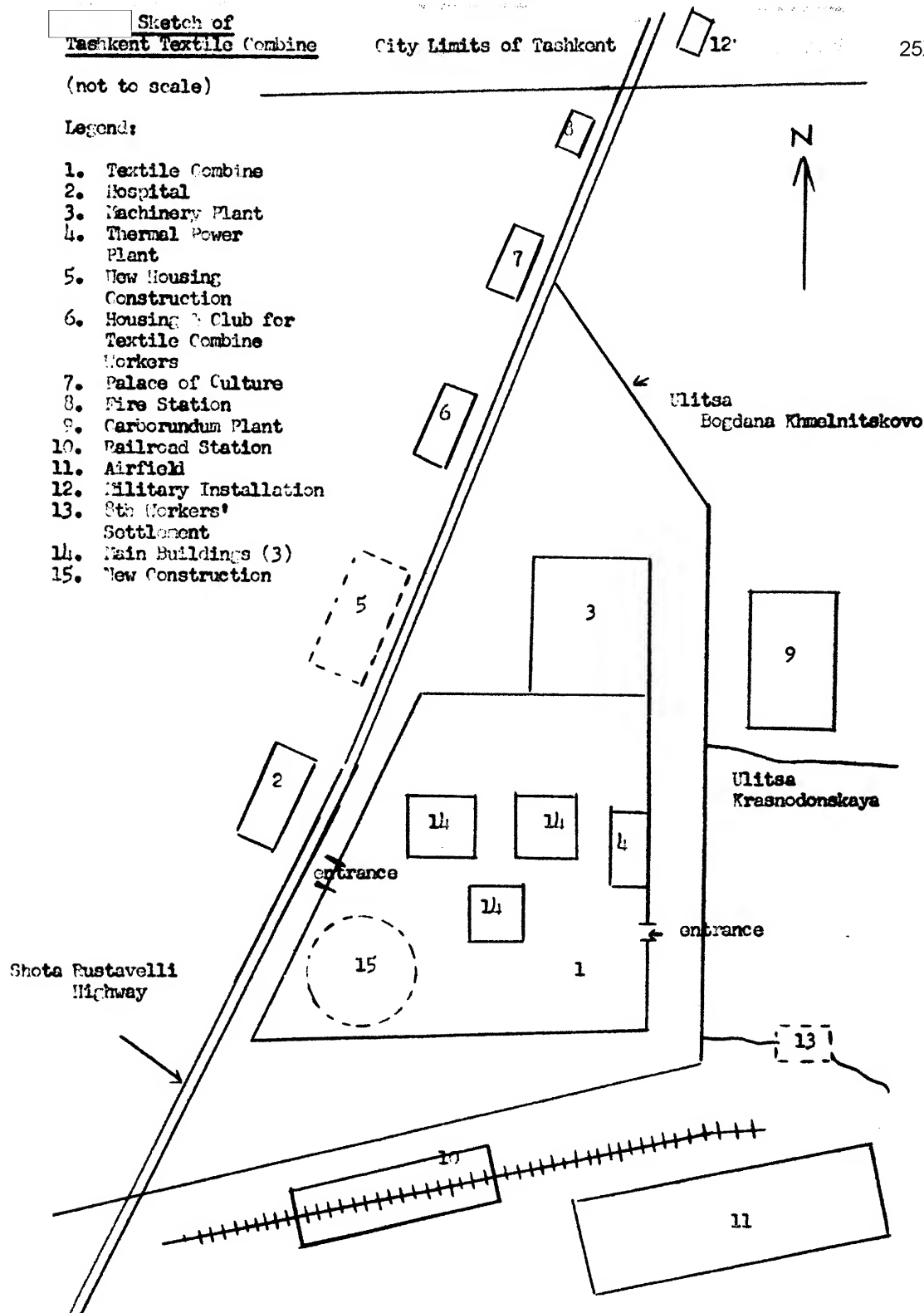
12'

25X1

(not to scale)

Legend:

1. Textile Combine
2. Hospital
3. Machinery Plant
4. Thermal Power Plant
5. New Housing Construction
6. Housing & Club for Textile Combine Workers
7. Palace of Culture
8. Fire Station
9. Carborundum Plant
10. Railroad Station
11. Airfield
12. Military Installation
13. 8th Workers' Settlement
14. Main Buildings (3)
15. New Construction

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COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT Re-opening of Lakolrasochnyy
Zavod in Tashkent

DATE DISTR.

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DATE ACQ

25X1

25X1

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

2. The Lakolrasochnyy plant was located between the All-Union Agricultural Machinery Combine (Uzbeksel'mash) and the Excavation Machinery Plant in the northern part of Tashkent. As soon as the [redacted] left in 1952, the Soviets started rebuilding the plant.

a. There were strict security measures in effect at the plant as well as in the whole area where the plant was located. The plant was guarded by armed guards, dogs, and strong lighting at night to secure maximum security. 25X1

b. Unauthorized persons were forbidden near the factory.

25X1

d. The factory was working full speed (as of August 1959).

25X1

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COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT Construction of Communications
Institute (Institut Svyazi) in
Tashkent

DATE D

NO. PAGES

REFERENCES RD

DATE OF
INFO.
PLACE &
DATE ACQ

25X1

25X1

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

1.

2. The Communications Institute consisted of two U-shaped five-story brick structures, one of which was approximately twice the size of the other. The wings of the two buildings were connected on the fourth floor through a connecting passage. (See attached sketch for additional specifications.) The smaller of the two buildings was completed, including electrical and water installations, during the last part of July 1959. In August 1959 the larger building was designated to be the classroom building, was completed as far as the third floor; the rest of the construction was still in progress.

25X1

3.

a uniformed fire department official inspected the building for fire hazards. the newly constructed installation did not have air raid shelter facilities.

25X1

25X1

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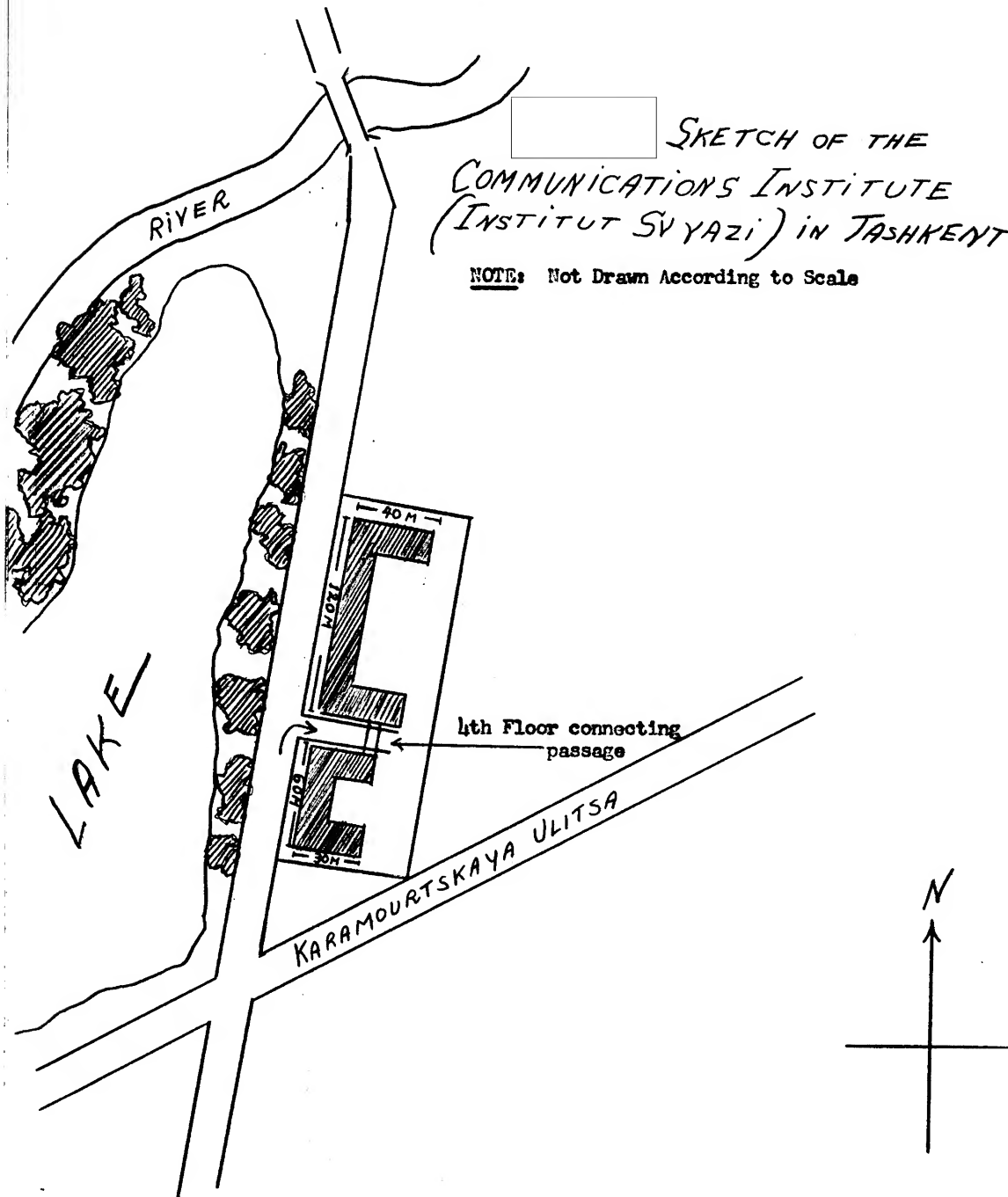
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- 2 - NOFORN

25X1

SKETCH OF THE
COMMUNICATIONS INSTITUTE
(INSTITUT SVYAZI) IN TASHKENT

NOTE: Not Drawn According to Scale



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COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR)

REPORT

25X1

SUBJECT Unidentified Building in Tashkent
 (Possibly a Laboratory)

DATE DISTR.

NO. PAGES

REFERENCES RD

DATE OF
INFO.

25X1

PLACE &
DATE ACQ

25X1

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

1. [redacted] an unidentified building located at 112 Mit'sa
Ogorodnaya in Tashkent in 1957-1958 [redacted] was
carefully guarded twenty-four hours a day and visited constantly by Soviet
Army personnel. | 25X1
2. [redacted] the conclusion that the building
was a laboratory [redacted] 25X1
 - a. The personnel wore white blouses similar to those medical doctors wear.
 - b. Soviet Army officers of the Chemical Corps were permanent staff members.
3. [redacted] often [redacted] trucks enter and leave the premises of the unidentified build-25X1
ing through a back gate, usually during the very early morning hours. He did
not know what was brought in or taken out.
4. Labor Force 25X1
 - a. Two Soviet Army Chemical Corps officers, one a Captain and the other a
Lieutenant.
 - b. Four women employees who wore white blouses at all times.
 - c. Three civilian guards.

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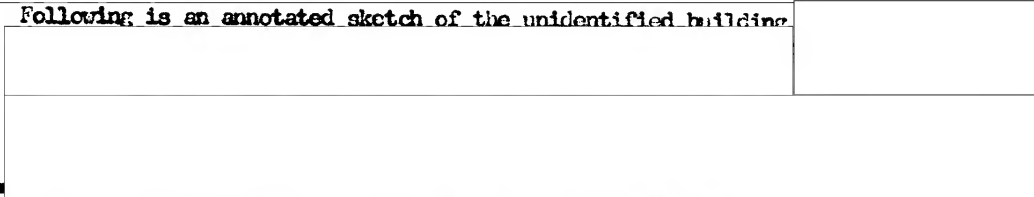
Security

25X1

5. The three civilian guards each worked on separate shifts, guarding the building at all times. They were armed with rifles and were accompanied by a dog.



7. Following is an annotated sketch of the unidentified building.



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25X1

Sketch of Unidentified Building at 112 ulitsa Ogorodnaya, Tashkent

25X1

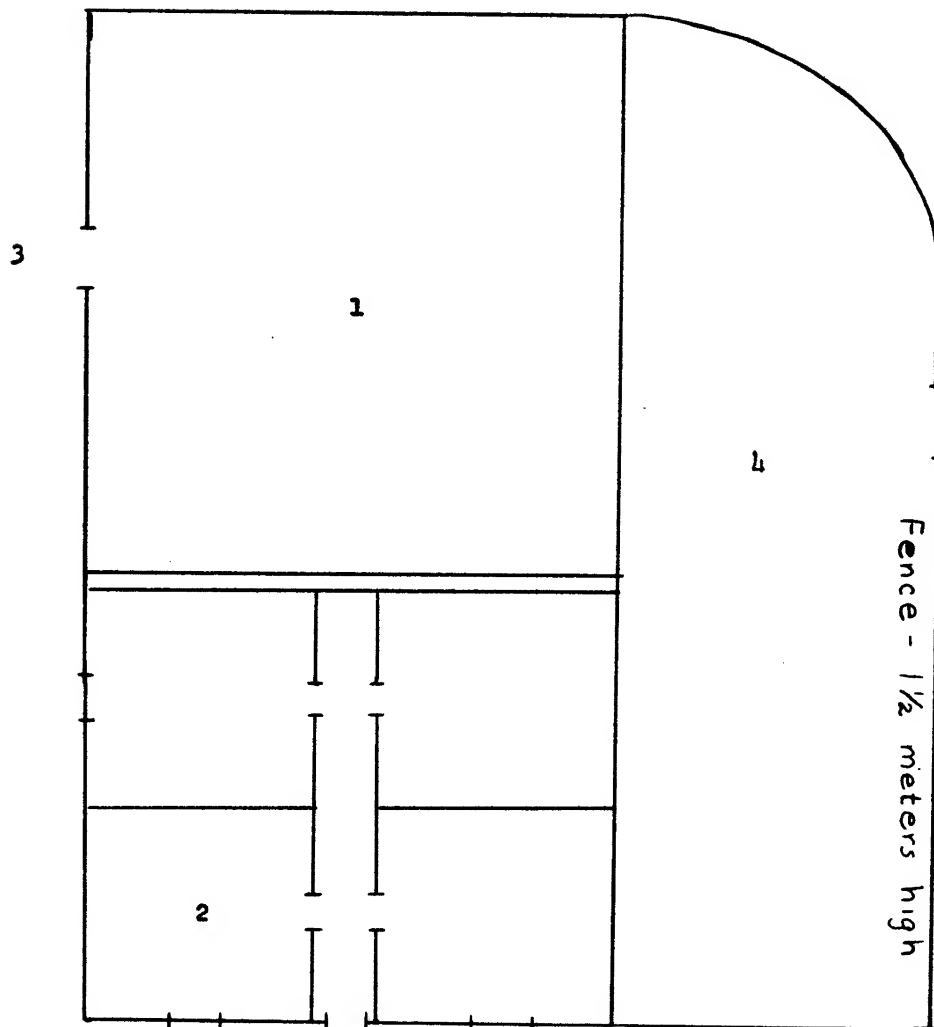
Legend: 1 - Unidentified Building

3 - Garden

4 - Yard

25X1

Ulitsa Ogorodnaya



G-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

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COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT Location of Gasoline and Oil Storage
Area in Tashkent, Uzbek SSR

DATE DISTR.

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REFERENCES

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DATE OF

INFO.

PLACE &

DATE ACQ

25X1

25X1

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

the entire supply of gasoline and oil for the city of Tashkent, Uzbek SSR was unloaded at a location 200 meters southeast of the Tashkent-Chirchik railroad line about half-way between the railroad junction called "Chirchik" railroad station and the Electric Cable Plant (Elektrokabel'nyy Zavod). at the above location there were from 15 to 20 storage tanks of unknown size situated above ground, and there were no underground storage facilities.

25X1

25X1

1. Comment: This railroad station is also known as "Salar" railroad station

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Attachment K

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COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT UTR #971 in Tashkent

DATE DISTR.

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DATE OF INFO.

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PLACE & DATE ACQ.

25X1

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

The organization was formed in 1949 to act as a central organization which could meet the needs of the various construction enterprises for construction laborers and supplies in the building expansion prevalent in Tashkent at the time.

- The headquarters offices of UTR #971 were located in a two-story brick building in one of the streets leading off Red Square in Tashkent.

25X1

Labor Force

- not estimate the number of plasterers in UTR #971. worked in teams of from six to twenty-six workers, under a foreman. The foreman received the work order, arranged for materials to be brought in from the local depots, paid the workers according to the hours they worked, and had them transported by truck to their jobs from a pick-up point.

25X1

Pay

- The average plasterer working eight hours a day made 1,000 rubles per month. able to increase income to 1,400 rubles by adding some overtime work. The wage scale and deductions for the lower bracket workers were as follows:

25X1

25X1

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all

25X1

Pay per month

Deductions per month

300 rubles
500 rubles
700 rubles
1,000 rubles

No deductions
25 rubles
50 rubles
98 rubles

25X1

Leave

5. two weeks of annual leave, arranged directly with foreman. Most of this time spent making money on the side. in Kibray UIR #971 had access to a rest home (Dom Otdyicha). The enterprise granted trip tickets to its employees for Kibray, which was located on a stream not far from Tashkent.

25X1

25X1

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COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT Tashkent Power Plant Construction
Administration (Tashenergostroy)

DATE DISTR.

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DATE AC

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE

1. [redacted] the Tashkent Power Plant Construction Administration (Tashenergostroy) in Tashkent [redacted] was known as Zavod Stroy (Plant Construction); the name was changed sometime in 1956-1957. Tashenergostroy was subordinate to a building trust named Chirchik Construction (Chirchikstroy) whose headquarters was in Tashkent. 25X1

2. While the new name for the organization indicated extensive power station constructions, [redacted] the only power station [redacted] was one in Angren (N 41-01. E 70-12). 25X1

[redacted] the following projects:

- a. the Reinforced Concrete Manufacturing Plant in Chirchik
- b. the Chemical Institute in Tashkent
- c. Secondary School #140
- d. apartment houses

25X1

3. The Tashenergostroy office building was subdivided into thirteen or fourteen offices including offices for the Trade Union Secretary, Communist Party Secretary, Director of Tashenergostroy, and various other administrative offices. [redacted] a hundred people worked in the building. [redacted]

[redacted] Usually the workers were paid on the job, [redacted] two or three times a year they would have to go to this building to get their pay.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

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STATE	ARMY	NAVY	AIR	FBI	AEC						

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- 2 -

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25X1

Labor

4. [redacted] Tashenergostroy employed about 1,600 people of various construction trades, who were divided into groups or teams and sent out to work on different projects.

25X1

25X1

Pay

5. [redacted] wages [redacted] average of 1,200-1,400 rubles a month.

25X1

Site Layout and Description of the Area Surrounding Tashenergostroy

6. Tashenergostroy was located immediately south of the Tashkent Cable Plant in Tashkent, Uzbek, SSR. Sketch No. 1 is [redacted] approximate pinpoint of the following installations in the immediate vicinity (Chart of Tashkent, 0328-9999-0-25A, 2nd Edition April 1958); the numbers correspond to the numbers on the sketch:

25X1

1. "Tashenergostroy" - "RMZ" (Remontno-Montazhnyy Zavod - Repair and Maintenance Plant) area (for details see Paragraph No. 7 and Sketch No. 2).
2. Tashkent Cable Plant (Tashkabel'nyy).
3. Tashkent Machinery and Tool Plant.
4. Construction of the Chemical Institute (Khimicheskii Institut) on Ulitsa Sorok Let Komsomola.
5. 11th Workers' Settlement (Zhilgorodok) on Ulitsa Sorok Let Komsomola.
6. Cannery (Konservnyy Zavod).

25X1

7. Sketch No. 2 is [redacted] of the Tashenergostroy area. The entire area included: (a) the Tashenergostroy Office Building; (b) an open area where concrete columns and slabs were manufactured; and (c) four buildings comprising the "RMZ". Following is a description of the points noted on the Sketch (the numbers correspond to the numbers on the Sketch).

1. Brick Wall - approximately two meters high, encircling the entire Tashenergostroy-RMZ area. [redacted] this wall was built in either 1954 or 1955.
2. Guard's Booth - brick, one story, about 2 by 2 by 2 meters high. One civilian guard was stationed here at all times checking identification of people and vehicles entering and leaving the area.
3. Tashenergostroy Office Building - brick, one story, approximately 20 by 20 by 3 meters high.
4. Open Area - approximately 50 by 50 meters. Reinforced concrete columns and reinforced concrete pre-fab slabs were manufactured in this area.

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5. "RMZ" Office Building and stock room - brick, two story, approximately 60 meters long by 12 meters wide by 7 meters high. Approximately half of the first floor was a supply house for the buildings at points 6, 7, and 8 and the other half was a stockroom for the articles produced in buildings 6, 7, and 8. The second floor contained nothing but offices.
6. "RMZ" Foundry - brick, one story, approximately 100 meters long by 15 meters wide by 8 meters high. [redacted] this was a foundry. 25X1
7. "RMZ" Machine Shop - brick, one story, approximately 100 meters long by 15 meters wide by 4 meters high. This shop produced building repair tools and parts.
8. Same as Number 7.

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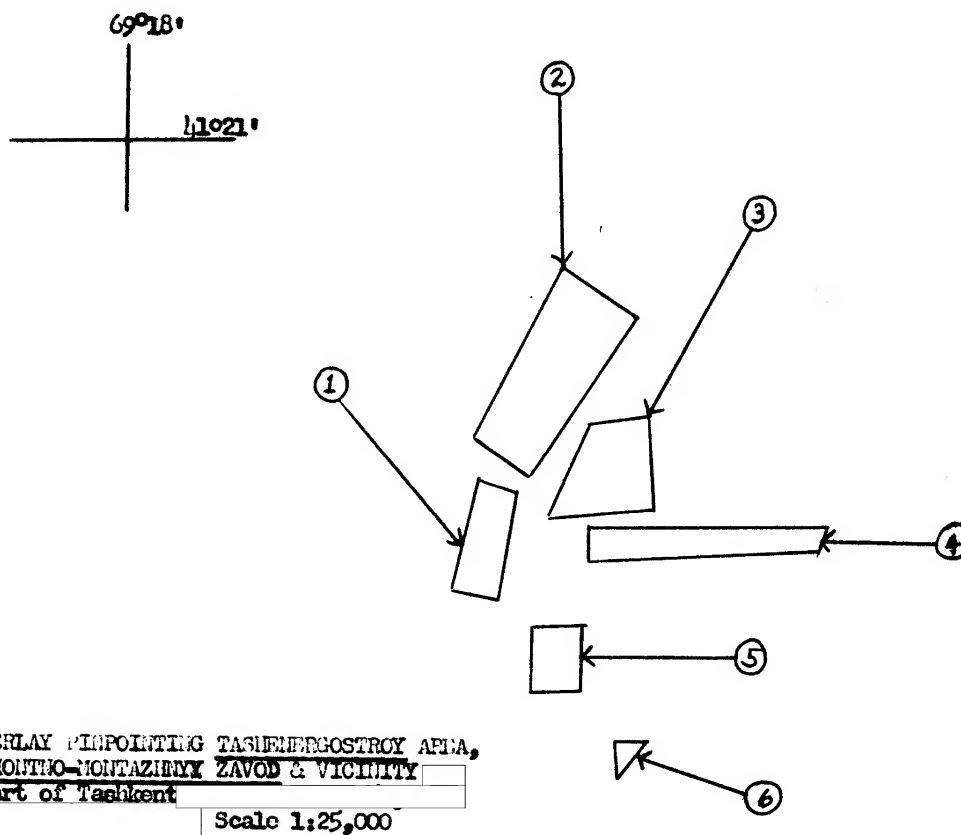
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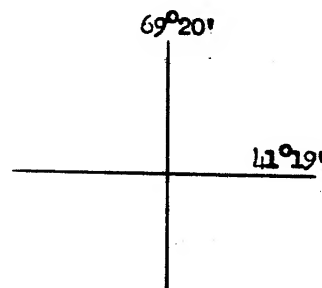
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Sketch 1.

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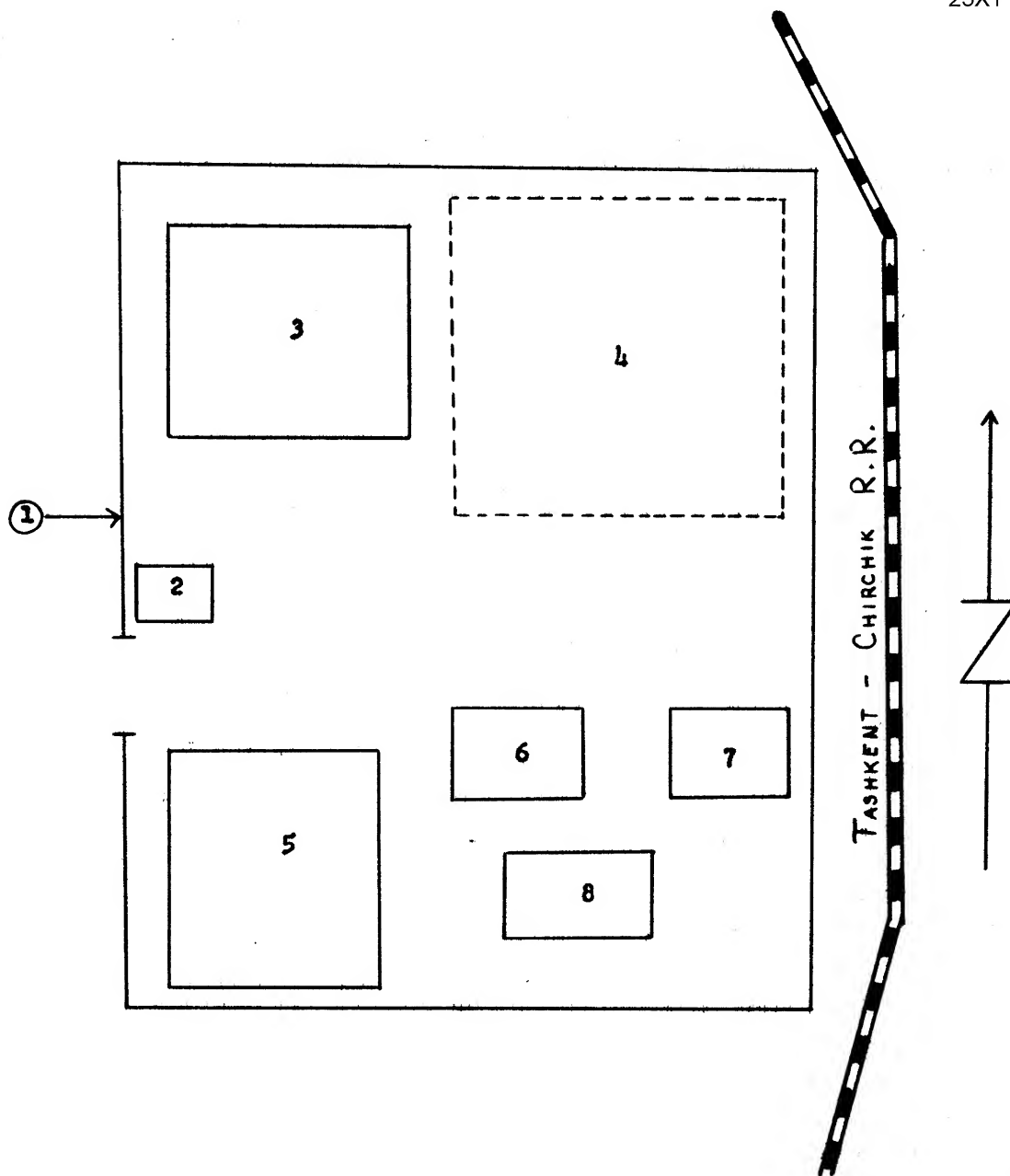
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Sketch of the "Tashkent" area - "RMZ" area
(Not Drawn to Scale)

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Sketch 2.

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COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT **Various Construction Organizations
in Tashkent**

DATE DISTR.

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE

Description:

2. There were three warehouses for construction materials on the premises of the G.Shch.O. These materials consisted of iron rods about six to eighteen millimeters in diameter and approximately five to six meters long, construction lumber of various sizes, bricks, lime, sand, and cement. The materials were transported by truck to buildings under construction throughout the city. The warehouses were guarded by three unarmed civilian guards.

Construction Projects:

3. the following projects:

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- a. A factory located next to Settlement No. 2:
- b. Approximately fifteen two-story houses in various sections of Tashkent.
- c. A Technical School located on ulitsa Urda (sic) located about 300 meters from Pushkin Park in Tashkent.

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- 2 -

Labor Forces:

4. The G. Shch. O. employed about 300 workers, of whom approximately 100 were [redacted] 120 Soviets. They were divided into groups of 12 to 15 people according to their specialties, for example: laborers, plasterers, masons, carpenters, cement mixers, workmen who installed iron rods used in reinforced concrete supports, etc. 25X1

Pay:

5. Workers were paid twice a month, on the 10th and 28th of each month. These were the advance and regular pay days, respectively but there were delays in pay of several days because of the shortage of money. [redacted] work from 0800 hours until 1700 hours with a one hour break for lunch. [redacted] a 4th category construction worker [redacted] earned 700 to 800 rubles per month. The following deductions were made from [redacted] salary: 8% of [redacted] for Income Tax (Podokhodnyy Nalog) and 1% for Trade Union dues. 25X1

Leave:

6. The construction workers were entitled to twelve days of leave each year; however, the actual duration of leave depended on the type of work the person performed. Seniority was compensated for by the addition of one day of leave to the usual twelve days for each year worked. If a worker did not choose to take his leave he was compensated with about 75% of his salary in addition to his normal salary for the number of days of leave he was entitled to take. [redacted]

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[redacted] Brichmulla is situated about 100 kilometers northeast from Tashkent. It is a small Uzbek village of about 300 houses. The rest homes are located about 200 meters from the village; there are four buildings, which can shelter about 150 people.

Personalities

25X1

7. Rimarenko (fnu)

[redacted] was the Director of G. Shch. O.

Shamandarov (fnu)

[redacted] was one of the Engineers at G. Shch. O.

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Administrative Procedures:

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City Construction Administration (Gorstroy Trest) No. 153:

25X1

10.

During the period from April 1957 until August 1959 there were about 70 houses constructed in this area, but there was a program to build about 500 houses in the area.

Comments:

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1.

1. This is possible ulitsa Uritskogo.

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COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT Water and Sewage Systems in Tashkent

DATE DISTR.

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DATE OF INFO.

PLACE & DATE ACC

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE

Sewage System

1. The city of Tashkent did not have a central sewage system, and the various institutions were required to build their own local sewers. [redacted] in 1952 the large Tashkent Medical Institute (TASMI) laid sewer pipes from its building to the nearest irrigation ditch which was supposed to carry the waste away. The same year the Psibol'nitsa (insane asylum) built a huge cesspool. In the summer of 1959 Tashkent's largest and most modern maternity clinic (rod-dom), located on the Shosse Lunacharskogo, had its sewage system connected with a huge cesspool.
2. All the cesspools had to be cleaned out at regular intervals by motorized pumps and the waste had to be taken outside the city limits and distributed in various places because of its bulk.
3. Along the Tashkent-Chirchik road there was a village called Kibray (N 41-23, E 69-28). Next to this was the Kolkhoz Kizil. This kolkhoz had a cemented pit 120 by 20 meters in area and six meters deep, into which motorized pumps dumped the waste. Through this pit the waters of an irrigation ditch flowed constantly and in this way the waste was distributed throughout the Kolkhoz fields.

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- 2 - NOFORN

25X1

4. [] as a result of the inadequate sewage system dysentery was prevalent in the summertime among the local population.

Water System

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5. The city of Tashkent had a central water system. The pumping station was located in the village of Kibray. About 20 to 30 persons were employed at the station, and it was guarded by a military unit.
6. Water of a very high quality was pumped from a depth of about 180 meters. The water ran from the station through pipes of 75 centimeter diameter along the Shosse Lunacharskogo. One or two kilometers northeast of the "Elektrokabel'nyy Zavod" (cable plant) these pipes turned west sharply, running for about five to seven kilometers in this direction.
7. In the northern part of the city there was a huge covered reservoir from where several main lines distributed the water all over the city. Some of the suburbs were without water. In such cases the local population received its water from irrigation ditches (aryk); this water had to be boiled.

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L **NOFORN**COUNTRY **USSR (Uzbek SSR)**

REPORT

SUBJECT **Prevalence of Cancer and Trichinosis
in Tashkent.**

DATE DISTR.

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NO. PAGES

REFERENCES **RD**DATE OF
INFO.
PLACE &
DATE AC

25X1

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

1. A topic of considerable concern to the people of Tashkent during 1958 and 1959 was the increase in the spread of cancer and trichinosis. The prevalence of trichinosis especially had worried the housewives to such an extent that they were reluctant to buy pork.
2. The Soviet Government's awareness of this fact was substantiated 25X1 by the presentation of an ordinary box of matches whose cover showed a laboratory technician using a microscope with the following warning printed alongside:
"In order not to get sick from trichinosis use only pork which has been inspected by the public health veterinary laboratory."

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COUNTRY	USSR (Uzbek SSR)	REPORT	
SUBJECT	New Civilian Air Route between Tashkent, Uzbek SSR and Chardara, Kazakh SSR	DATE DISTR.	25X1
		NO. PAGES	

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DATE OF
INFO.
PLACE &
DATE ACQ

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

1. [redacted] in June 1959 a new air route for civilian traffic was inaugurated between Tashkent, Uzbek SSR, and Chardara (U 4-25X1 E 67-55), Kazakh SSR, with stops at Chinaz (U 40-56, E 68-45) and Il'ich (U 40-50, E 68-27), formerly called Pakhtaral.

2. [redacted] the type of airplane used on this new air route at the airport near Il'ich, [redacted] described [redacted] as being a small propeller-driven airplane. [redacted]

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[redacted] The inhabitants of the area referred to these planes as "Kukuruzniki"; [redacted]

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3. [redacted] the airfield at Il'ich [redacted] was located near the state-operated winery (Vinsovkhoz). The airfield at Chinaz is located between the town and the Chirchik river which is east of the town. [redacted]

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COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT The Tashkent-Begovat Road

DATE DISTR.

NO. PAGES

DATE OF
INFO.
PLACE &
DATE AC

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

1. The road connecting Tashkent and Begovat (N 40-13, E 69-14) was the only adequate road in the Golodnaya Step' region.
2. The first 18 kilometers south of Tashkent were asphalted and the road was about seven meters wide. From the 18th kilometer until the road met the river Syr-Darya it was made of packed earth. From the Syr-Darya to the town of Mirzachul' (N 40-29, E 68-46) the road was asphalted. From Mirzachul' to Begovat it was again packed earth.
3. The above-mentioned towns had bus connections as follows:
 - a. Tashkent-Mirzachul' had bus connections four times a day¹ in both directions. The bus terminal in Tashkent was on Ulitsa Shota Rustavelli across the street from the Textile Combine. The bus fare was 27 rubles and the trip was about four hours long.
 - b. Tashkent-Begovat had bus connections twice a day². These buses left Tashkent from the same terminal on Ulitsa Shota Rustavelli and made stops at Mirzachul'.²
4. no signs of construction work on the Tashkent-Begovat highway. There were no roads built from the individual sovkhoses to the nearest town, and the people drove directly across the plains. 25X1

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STATE	ARMY	NAVY	AIR	FBI	AEC				
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